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Lever friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. Il ex must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The Era of Healthy Partisanship.

One passage in Senator Hill's speech at Tammany Hall is not only an expression of the foremost political fact in New York this fall, but an unconscious eulogy of the great leader of the New York Democracy:

"To-day the great reliance of intelligent political of servers for the success of our national candidates in this State is upon the immense majority which is ex pected to be rolled up in this city under the auspices of the magnificent organization of Tammany Hall, which in recent years has known no such word as defeat, and to which all eyes are now turned, and upon which our hopes are centred. To day that organization is stronger and capable of more effective work for our national cause because of its admirable administration of the city government and its local victories in 1890, and again in 1801, over the unholy condition of Republiway to win national electrons is first to win becal and State elections."

"I believe," continued Senator Hill, "in a healthy, strong, and vigorous partisan-The result of that partisanship Insisted upon constantly in municipal and State elections is the strength and confidence of the Democratic party to-day. While the Mugwumps mooned about the necessity of separating local from national politics, the genuine Democrats of New York under the skilful leadership of Governor Hill were adding victory to victory. perfecting the discipline and increasing the strength of the Democratic organization. This organization and this spirit of vigorous partisanship beat the Republicans and the occasional Democrats in 1890 and 1891. and are the hope of the national Democracy in 1892. Without New York the Democrats will be beaten, and yet the Government of the State and of the city would be in Republican hands to-day if these occasional Democrats and the mole-eyed amateurs could have had their way. As the result of constant and faithful labor. the State Democracy is powerful; and its sole revenge upon the fools and the knaves who have maligned it is to despise them. Without Senator HILL, without Tammany Hall, what hope of success would the Democratic party have? In the face of much abuse, with no personal motive, with no incentive but patriotism, the regular Demogracy of New York is doing its best to elect CLEVELAND and STEVENSON.

Whatever else may be the result of the coming election, the result of the campaign can be seen already. The of which Senator HILL is so good a representative cannot be interfered with again. The futilities and hypocrisies of the pretended nor partisan or independent clique have been fatally discredited. The very men who have been the loudest in their preachments against partisanship and party organization and party politicians see themselves forced to rely upon the forces which they have hitherto held or affected to hold as degrading and degraded. The mouths of the slanderers have been sweetened for the present at least, and it is to be hoped that their lives and judgment have been purified and quickened. At any rate they have shut up. They have had the sense to see that in the troubled waters of politics a few dozen of bobbing corks cannot contend with a stout and well-manned steamer. They are mighty glad that the Democratic party has a strong organization in this State and the city, and most of them can be depended upon to keep a civil tongue until after election. It makes election. Whether they know it or not, they have surrendered at discretion. They are themselves among the trophies of the vigorous partisanship which they have hitherto opposed. A campaign which will end in the de-

struction of the Force bill, and has almalingerers, must be regarded as a giorions campaign. If it is won by the Democracy, the giory and the henor thereof will burden of the campaign-the practical are upon the National Committeeman. politicians, the vigorous partisans. The men who have opposed and criticised Democratic Democracy, plain, working, 365days-in-a-year Democracy, have thrown away their occupation. Any attempt to resume it will make them ridiculous.

Must the Sequolas Perish ?

THE SUN told recently of the wilful destruction by mercenary pot hunters and the Lirelings of taxidermists, of almost the entire herd of wild buffaloes, last remnants of a noble race, that ranged the great national reservation of Lost Park, in Colorado when they were supposed to be secure under Government protection. At the same time it found occasion to reprove strongly the Governor of Colorado for fallure to afford protection to these animals against such despoilers.

From recent reports that came from California there appears to be equal cause for lamentation and protest in the wholesale destruction of the giant trees of that region. Mr. Thomas Hatch, a recognized forestry expert, who knows every lordly sequoia and grove of towering redwoods in the California forests and loves them as personal friends, tells a pitiful tale of the destruction of these national heirlooms.

Oh, the vandalism that I have been a witness to in my journeying through the woods, and especially on this occasion," says Mr. HATCH; "It fairly makes me sick at heart." In the Mecker forest he saw the blackened stumps of majestic redwoods, measuring, many of them, from forty-six to sixty-two feet in circumference, and one seventy-one feet and two inches around, which had been set affre and allowed to burn down out of sheer wantonness. Two splendid trees that had been burned through at the base and had broken off, one forty-six feet and the other seventysix feet in circumference, lay prone on the ground, and had become smooth and polshed by the elements until they looked like gigantic pillars of ebony. He found many other great stumps of the redwood that had been burned or sawn and broken off: one of these measured forty-four feet in circumference. Many of these monarchs of the forest are 300 feet and more in height, superb trees that have bathed in the sunlight and weathered the storms of a thousand years. One stump the woodmen said

had yielded 80,000 feet of lumber.

they smiled in his face; told of the price per acre they had paid for the land, and showed their books to prove the great profit they had made, "It was useless," he says, "to plead with minds like these to spare the few and lonely giants left standing." Concerning the claim that these great trees exhaust the soil, Mr. HATCH says that so far from being exhausted he had found by experiment that the soil beneath them was as rich for corn or wheat as any bottom land he had ever seen.

It is shameful that these magnificent relies of our country's primeval grandeur cannot be protected, and that soulless speculators should be permitted to supplant a sequola grove with a shingle mill, build a bottling establishment in Manitou's Garden of the Gods, and relentlessly slaughter the last bison that pastures at large. Posterity should have as an inheritance other elements than packing establishments, grain elevators, saw mills, Chicagos, and a vast continent with every foot of land utilized and "reclaimed" on a materialistic dollar-producing basis.

The Hon, Miles Ross of New Jersey.

Being the official representative of the New Jersey Democracy in the national organization, the Hon. Milles Ross stands in the calcium light of publicity. He cannot neglect or evade an obvious duty without presenting a most painful spectacle to hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens. We urge the Hon. Mills Ross to remember that political eminence like his has its responsibilities as well as its joys.

Some scoundrel wearing the Democratic garb over a bosom full of mercenary and treasonable intentions, is doing the utmost that he dares to wreck the Democratic State ticket. He will not succeed, or come anywhere near to succeeding, but that will not be on account of any lack of wicked energy or ingenuity on his part.

This mysterious traitor, if he can be detected, will prove to be the man who started the yarn that CLEVELAND was likely to lose New Jersey unless his friends in that State made up their minds to sell out Judge WERTS and apply the proceeds to the account of the national ticket.

He will also prove to be the same scamp that conveyed or sent to Democratic headcounters in this town the mallement inchnation that certain Democratic leaders in New Jersey were more interested in the success of the State ticket than of the national ticket, and that it would be well to fight fire with fire.

He will also prove to be the same anonym that is now informing Democrats within the periphery of certain corporation influence that it would be no great misfortune if the next Governor should be a man who, although nominally a Republican, is so broad-gauged a patriot and so liberalminded a citizen and neighbor as the Hon. JOHN KEAN, Jr.

He will also prove to be the fellow who has been industriously circulating among the friends of Judge WERTS the report that the Judge would not be very sorry if Mr. KEAN should beat him. It is to this last falsehood that Judge WERTS indignantly strong, honest, and healthy partisanship refers in his letter to the Hon. Francis CHILD, where he writes: "Yours saying that certain persons representing themselves as my personal friends are stating that I am indifferent to the result of the Gubernatorial contest is received. So far from being indifferent to the result, I am anxious to succeed and expect to receive the vote of every loyal Democrat in the State. I could appreciate the motives of the 'friends' you allude to more highly were I not aware that they are prompted rather by a longing desire for the success of the Republican party than for the weifare

of the Democratic candidate." Who is the traitor? Who is the author of these various lies? The Democrats of New

Jersey want to get their hands on him. As the New Jersey member of the Democratic National Committee, and likewise of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, it is peculiarly the task of the Hon. Miles Ross to discover and expose the scoundrel who, by one pretence and another, has been trying to turn over the control of the State Government to the Re publican party.

The fact that the Hon, MILES Ross was originally for another candidate than the candidate of the Trenton Convention, makes all the stronger his obligation to ferret out this mysterious and infamous person. He must collar the traiter, the Hon. Mittes ready swept out of sight the feeble defences | Ross must, and drag him into the same calof Mugwumpery and carried along the old clum grare of publicity in which he himself stands by reason of his office as National Committeeman.

Fierce is the light that beats around the bo the men who have borne the heat and Hon, Millis Ross just at present. All eyes

Are There Too Many of Us?

Mr. E. B. Andrews, the President of Brown University, has collected for the November number of the North American Review some interesting statistics relating to the increase in population in various countries, and points out how slight a foundation there is for the apprehension that the world will speedily be overpeopled. It is evident from the data which he brings forward that Malthus took an incorrect view of the facts, which by no means justify his picture of a world starved to death. Mr. Andrews shows that Europe's popu-

lation has doubled in the last hundred years, gaining about seven-tenths of one per cent. yearly. Let us, however, take one-half of one per cent. as the actual minimum normal rate of annual increase. At this rate in 280 years Europe will have 1,300,000,000 inhabitants. Even France, at its rate of progress in the last sixty years, which is the smallest in Europe, namely 2.3 per thousand yearly, would in five hundred years have 300. 000,000 souls. But there is no certainty that these rates of increase, small as they are, will be maintained in the future, for they have not been maintained in the past. If we take the rate of one-half of one per cent. a year and reckon back to about 400 A. D. we should make the population of Europe then to have been only half a million. But careful estimates put the pepulation of the European parts of the Roman empire even in the second century A. D. at 45,000,000. As now in those countries after seventeen hundred years there are only 156.-000,000, we see that the yearly increase has been only 7-10 of one in a thousand, and that the population has required nine hundred and fifty years to double. Another fact has been brought forward by Mr. HENRY GEORGE in opposition to the assumptions made by MALTHUS. A careful record has been kept in China of the descendants of Confucius, yet these, 2,153 years after their ancestor's death, amounted to only about 22,000 souls instead of to billions of billions, as they should have mus-

years. A similar conclusion as to the ansoundness of the current notion that the high rate of increase observable in the United States and some other countries is sure to be maintained, is reached by Mr. Andrews When Mr. HATCH remonstrated with the in a different way. The most careful and

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tered had they doubled once in twenty-five

ing on the subject demonstrates that the maternity period does not average over twenty-two years, and that about oneseventh of the married women are childless. In every thousand human beings in any community there will be on an average about 165 women of the maternity age; of these fifteen will be childless and there will be at most only 130 who will be mothers. To find the yearly increase of population per thousand Mr. Andrews supposes each of the 150 to have three children in the twenty-two years. The average number of children born per year would then be about twenty; but, of course, the result will be larger the more children there are born in each family. If we assume the number of children in each family to be four, the average number annually born in the community will be twenty-seven; if five, it will be thirty-four, &c. Over against the birth figure. whatever it is, must be set the rate of mortality, which under the most favorable conditions is about twenty per thousand annually It follows that in 1,000 persons, if the average number of children is but three, just as many persons will die as are born. If mothers have four each, twenty-seven will be born while twenty-two die. Mat-THUS supposed that an average of four children per family would double the population every twenty-five years, but as a matter of fact, seven per family would double it only in thirty-five years. The people of Rhode Island, where in 1885, on an average, 4.27 children were born to each mother, would at that rate need a century and a quarter to double.

If we take the whole United States together, we find that the rate of increase resulting not only from births, but from immigration) has been \$2.70 per cent. per decade ever since 1790. Mr. Andrews does not believe that it is likely to fall off during the next hundred years, unless immigration is checked. Even supposing, however, the rate to drop to twenty per cent. per decade, the population by 1990 will be 898,207,250, which, in the absence of accessions of territory, would give 299.3 inhabitants to the square mile, or a population denser than is that of the British Isles to-day. Mr. AN-DREWS thinks that even then we should not have reached a limit of population fully taxing the supporting power of our territory. He seems to overlook the fact that we have already brought under the plough all the wheat-producing lands within our boundaries which can be cultivated at a profit, and that the hour is already close at hand when we shall have either to cut short our exports of wheat, or to condemn large fractions of our own population to the consumption of inferior grain. Nor can the time bo far distant when a reflex wave of migration will carry many tillers of the soil back to the worn-out and abandoned farms of the Atlantic States, just as even now the French Canadians are endeavoring to wring a subsistence from the rocky hillsides of New England. As the conditions of life grow harder, we may expect to see the relatively intelligent men and women who make up our population evince at least as much unwillingness as do the peasant proprietors of France to increase, by a reckless multiplication of children, the burdens of a succeed-

Last Call for Democracy and Victory.

ing generation.

indispensable preliminary to the vote, one week from Tuesday next, that shall help to give to the Force bill the sleep that knows no waking.

Make a special effort for the sake of your national ticket and of the Democratic principles it represents. Don't wait for a party you in a carriage. Go of your own motion and on your own good Democratic legs. Go on crutches, if necessary, but go. Register to-day without fail!

This morning when you read this last call to duty the great battle of 1892 is still undecided. To-night when you go to bed the issue of the election of November 8 will practically be settled. To-day's registration in the Empire State means either a Force bill with Davenportism dominant in New York and Negro Domination in the South, or no Force bill, no DAVENPORT as political dictator of this town, no awful black cloud over the now free and prosperous South. Victory or defeat is to be determined by the size of the Democratic column that moves upon the registry places on this last Saturday of October.

Fall in line, therefore. Laziness or forgetfulness is a crime to-day and indifference is treason.

When Mr. Einstein starts from his hotel to walk down fifth avenue for a morning constitutional, it frequently takes two hours for him to make the dis-tance between the hotel and his office.—Now York Press. It will take Mr. EINSTEIN a good deal more han two hours to make the distance between his hotel and the Mayor's Office in the City Hall. Two eternities would hardly be sufficient for the journey which Mr. Etnstein lias

undertaken. We grieve to know that the Hon. KNUTE NELSON, Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, has grabbed by the throat a citizon who bothered him with questions at a meeting by the sweet waters of Elbow Lake We presume from the portion of the offending citizen's corpus attacked by Mr. NELSON tha he was about to make a practical illustration of the well-known feat of "hurling the lie lown the foul throat" of the calumniator, but the campaign is too short for illustrations of

Please let 'em have Texas, won't you?

Prof. Wesley Mills of Montreal, in a paper on "The Preparation of the Human Mind for Human Ideas and Feelings," advised the keeping of at least one animal by every A good idea, for animals have a distinct educational and humanizing effect upon persons whom they permit to associate with them. A half hour spent in romping with a good dog is better spent than an hour at a tariff meeting, and a well-bred cat has the true poetic charm, which is one woodmen who had slain these monarchs, trustworthy analysis of the statistics bear- reason why cats were so dear to Baudellains | We're a going for Columbus with a pupitic an is squashi

and Gautten. The horse is so often distigetly superior intellectually to his master that it is difficult for the two to talk together. The cow is a model of beauty and masteral Even the mule has been misrepresented, and is not so much of a Mugwump as

If you have not already registered, and do not register to-day, you cannot vote for a Democratic candidate for President and a Democratic candidate for Mayor on the same day until 1804

A correspondent wrote to THE SUN Yesterday to explain that the name of GILROY, long prominent in this town and now more conspicuous than ever, means a "crested He asked whether the name of the Republican candidate for Mayor had also such a felicitous agreement with its prospects. Ern STEIN, on its face, means a stone, a dead weight. Through the contortions of philology the name may have perhaps a very different meaning, but that won't help Mr. Einstein, A Democratic Mayor for the Democratic city of New York, by an immonse majority!

The Right Hon. HENRY H. FOWLER made an anti-quarantine speech in London the other day at a dinner to the members of the Local Board. He told them that "any quarantine would be insufficient to prevent the cholera, unless it was so strict that it would ruin commerce." This, we imagine, must be taken as a little dig at New York, where right honorable plain people are under the impres sion that, in order to carry on extensive commerce, it is very essential to be alive. Keep the cholera out; otherwise a large number of worthy citizens may lose their votes.

The late fast run of the City of Paris has again caused a general continuous in the terms "knota" and "miles" in expressing the rate of speed. Two of the chief daties of the chief the chief daties of the chief his the knota "at 182 miles" in the knota rate is a wearing the same total run. If handled inhibit weath the term is already but to mile to be consisted, as a hardest inhibits at intention in the same total run. If handled inhibits meant the term is already but to mile to be consisted, as a hardest inhibits of the term is already feet and an English statute mile, with which many readers confound it, is 5.280 feet. Engineering.

There is no reason for uncertainty in regard to the meaning of knots or miles when used to measure a voyage at sea. The figures given by the steamships which are printed by the newspapers are always expressed in nautical miles or knots. When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do. A nille at sea, such as a steamship logs, is a nautical nille sure enough. and there is no more proper reason for supposing it to be a land mile, such as Nancy Hanks covers, than a verst or a kilometre.

Governor Forsker then planged into the

Sie 'um, st' boy, Odd's blood! 'Sdeath! " Reing o'er shoes in blood, plunge in the deep," The wolf doth howl, the raven creaketh wee, from shool brink the fall foul simonns blow the owl's eye with uncarthly coals 's a-glow. all nature shivers at this speech of Joe!

The registry hours in New York city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Do not put off till o-morrow what you can do to-day. To-morrow is Sunday.

ARCHBISHOP SITOLLI'S MISSION.

authorized to Establish a Court to Settle Disputes Without Appealing to Rome. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-It is now said that the chief purpose of the visit to the United States at this time of a Panni Legate, Arenbishop Satolli, and Mgr. O'Connell, President of the American College at Rome, who accompanies him, is the establishment here of a consistory court to try and settle disputes arising between Bishops and priests, without their appealing to Rome, as is now done in To Democrats in New York State who have not already registered, to-day is as important as election day. Remember that if your name is not on the list when the registry closes to-night, you are disfranchised. You are a citizen, but not a voter this year. You have disfranchised yourself.

This reminder of an urgent and imperative duty applies alike to Democrate voters in New York city, in Brooklyn, in the smaller cities of the State, and in the country districts.

Don't miss it to-day. At any sacrifice of personal convenience or profit or pleasure, go to the registration place as early as possible in the forenoon and complete the indispensable preliminary to the vote, one

such cases. The Legate, it is said, is vested with ample authority by the Pope as to the manner in which the country shall be country shall be country shall be country in which the country is the consistor), when established, will be individually an established, will be likely to continue for present form of government acquires the more right to expect the stable to each the country shall be country shall be country in which the Country is the country in the country is the consistor), when established, will be likely to continue her present form of government acquires the manner in which the country is likely to continue her present of the stablished, will be likely to continue for manner in which the country is likely to continue her present of the stablished, will be stabled in the first case the stable to have stabled, will be likely to continue her present of the stablished, will be stabled to have stabled to the stable is likely to continue her present form of government acquires the manner in which the stablished, and the country will present.

FIGURING UP THE LOS.

Insurance Agents Hover About the Sense of the like First and the present of the ling First and present its likely to continue her present of the stable is likely to continue her present of the stable is likely to continue her present of the stable is likely to continue her pre such cases. The Legate, it is said, is vested

DENOUNCED AS NOT HUMANE. Resolutions Against German and Austrian

Offerrs, and Viviscetion. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.-At the concluding session of the sixteenth annual convention of the American Humane Association to-day resclutions were passed condemning the "animal race" given at Bar Harbor last summer. In worker to come with a brass band and fetch | the race were said to have been a goat, cat, calf, pig. mouse, cock, bee, ben, rat, alligator, and porcupine. This race was said to have

and porcupine. This race was said to have been introduced by the Turkish Minister, and a copy of the resolution will be sent to him. The famous ride of the Austrian and derman cavairy officers next came in for the society's attention, and was vicorously handled. A resolution condemning the emotive of the performance was passed, to pies of the resolution will be furnished to the American Ministers in Austria and Germany.

The reading of a paper by Mrs. Mary G. Lovell on "Scientific Research in literation to human Education" started a bented discussion on vivisection, which finally ended in the adoption of a substitute resolution offered by Dr. Ledlanwell of Rochester, N. Y. to the effect that the American Humane Association respectfully urges upon the Leglanture of every State in the Union the chactment of laws which shall prohibit under severe penalty the repetition of painful experiments upon animals for the purpose of teaching or demonstrating well known and accepted facts. demonstrating wel, known and accepted facts

JEWS AND THE PROMISED LAND. The Idea of the Restoration Put Aside rs a Frded Vistor.

From the American Hebrer. The Sex infers from the increase of Jowish population in Jerusalem and various evidences of renewed activity, agricultural and commercia, that Painstine is on the real to receneration. We do not share Tux Sun's sentiments or expectations in this matter. Jew-ish public opinion on this subject is not didentit to as-certain. The great majority of Israclics who share the civilization of the day and are accorded short and religious equality give no thought of returning to Pal-estine. They are proud to be citizens of the land of their nativity or adoption. If the traditional view of the final ingathering and the relocating of the Temple is still repeated in the prayers, it is rell as a theory, like that of the initionalism among our Profession betteren, who are in no hurry, however, to should wall street, the Standard Oil Company, and Western mortgages in

consequence. A great many Israelites, too, among them learned rabbis of established reputation, have attandened all belief in the rastoration. They believe Jodaism was never to be contined to a single and and iscarle distribution. not to be part wed to a sing a people. They then s that the Jew's best work has been done out of Palestine, and it was his salvation, not destruct on to be dis-persed over the habitable space, it spread to the fur-thest inter of the sen directly as a indirectly, the bethest bits of the son directly as I indirectly like be-lief in God's unity and the profitorhood of mankind. If they had been kept within the hunds of Palestine, if they had survived its accessive into a one and catas-tropies, they would have been to day her the Pallahin of Lorentz

THE TROUBLES OF HAWAIL Overthrow of Her Latest Ministry and Her Political Perplexities,

Washington, Oct. 28.-The downfall of another Cabinet at Honolulu affords one more evidence of the chronic political unensiness in the kingdom of Hawall. Previous news from the islands had reported a Cabinet crisis, but it turned out that the vote of the Legislature. which had been nearly divided, was not of a character to require the dismissal of the new Ministry. The Cabinet had been appointed by the Queen on the 12th of September, after a deadlock in the Legislature had existed for about a fortnight. The new Premier and Minister of Finance was Edward C. McFarlane, with whom were associated Messrs, Parker, Neumann, and Gulick. Within two days thereafter a vote of want of confidence was taken, resulting in twenty-four against the Ministry to twenty-two in favor of sustaining them. Subsequently, as has been said, explanations as to this vote were given, but now we find that on the 17th of October a rote of a want of confidence was carried by the

decisive majority of thety-one to fifteen. Presumably this incident may be regarded as enecommon to constitutional Governments where popular discatisfaction can lawfully and eff-ctively express itself by the ousting of the monarch's Cabinet. But in Hawaii it also apparently gives evidence of a continuation of the long-existing restlessness in political affairs. That there is an element in the country that would prefer the establishment of a republic to the present form of government, especially if this could be the outcome of a peaceful revolution, expressing the popufar will, has often been asserted. Perhaps also there may be some men who would like to see the islands incorporated as a part of the American Union. It has also been said that peritations were recently circulated asking the British fewer ment to place the islands under the trush fewer ment to place the islands under its protection. Finally, there is the sentiment, its protection. Finally, there is the sentiment, the sentence, who practically control the Government of the islands that the wisest and best course for Hawaii is to remain under the present dynasty and substantially under the existing political system. ting nolitical system.
One difficulty, however, which, although of

isting nolitical system.

Une difficulty, however, which, although of no present importance, yet is rather against a very prolonged existence of the present dynasty, is the gradual and indeed rapid dimination of the prevention of the native race to the entire population. While this total population has greatly increased during the last ten or filteen years, the native race has at length actually falten into a minority. We find, in a recent estimate, the total population part as a recent estimate. The first which the whites runnbered 21,110, the Chinese 15,301, and the half breeds at 6185, while the whites runnbered 21,110, the Chinese 15,301, and the Japanese 12,300, with a few of other races. As this process is still going on, it is clear that another generation may see a questioning of the right of the present dynasty to regg. It is t ue that a certain safeguard is furnished in this respect by the fact that the heir apparent is a daughter of a Scotchman. Mr. Clezhorn, who matried a sister of the present Queen and of her trainer and prodees sor, king Katakana. But as an off-set to that consideration the native Hawaitans may not feel as much regard for a queen who has foreign thood in her veins. Ferhaus the most powerful influence toward retaining the monarchy as it now is lies in the fact that it does represent in a peculiar way both the native and the foreign elements, as no other dynasty would be likely to do.

neign elements, as no other dynasty would elikely to do.

Meanwhile, however, there are various ources of dissatisfaction, both among natives our ces of dissatisfaction, both among natives and foreigness. The former have the feeling nat they are gradually losing all prospect of ver exercising decided control in the Government. From time to time commercial roubles break out among the foreign resignish, and there is always prosent the desire that influence with the tovernment. But the one thing clear is that a Pritish refectorate cannot be undertaken. Indeed, be Governments of Great Britain and France industry entered into pledges many years ago at to interfere with the automy of liawail, as for our own country, its policy not to acnot to interfere with the autonomy of linwall. As for our own country, its policy not to acquire foothoids in the Pacific has been adhered to for more than a century. Even our stations at Pago 18go and Pearl Rarbor are held under local sovereignty and subject to the necessity of buying land for coal sineds and wharves. But in continuing this policy our Government acquires the more right to expect European nations to keep hands off. Hawali is likely to continue her present form of government for some time yet; but if the present dynasty ever goes down it will perhaps be followed by an island republic.

large stock of black lead on hand, which was ruined by water. Their loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$75,000. The Brooklyn

between \$50,000 and \$75,000. The Brookiyn Cooperage Company's loss is probably \$125,000 on stock, machinery, and luilding. They gave employment to seven hundred men. One hundred men were employed in the other cooper shap in Essex street, owned by C. Heidt & Son. Their loss is \$25,000.

The other losses, so far as could be ascertained, are: Michael Russell's machine shop, \$10,000; a float lended with freight ears, \$20,000; William Burns, brick tenement house, \$10,000; Henry Clyme, brick tenement, \$30,00; James Dorlin, frame building, \$2,000; Mrs, Beilly, frame building, \$2,000. There were other losses, such as the destruction of the furniture of tenants in the fearment houses, and the danages to the houses on the other site of the street, caused by the intense heat. The entire less except that of the poor recople who lest their furniture, is fully covered by insurance.

WHAT FOR? SAN FRANCISCO WONDERS.

He Safety Committee. San Francisco, Oct. 28.-Last night there was considerable excitement over the publication in an evening paper of this advertisement; ATTENTION :- The Executive Committee of the Committee of Public Safety will meet on Saturday evening

The Committee of Public Safety referred to s the one which subdued the Kegney sand of riots in 1877, and it is believed that the needing of the Executive Committee has been alled to take some action in report to fraud-ilent witing an election day. The members of the committee are sworn to secreey, and othing can be learned about the object of the

THE POACHING PREACHER.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon Explains How He Killed Song Birds on States Island. To the Horton of The Sex-Sec. I have just returned from a Pennsylvania hunting telp, and on the train Staten Island. These reports, particularly those fathered by the United Press are mostly metodramatic

flet on and my alleged atterances a pure nvention.

The facts are as follows. I have not felt well of late.

and have been compelled to take as much outdoor ex-

ercise as possible. The sday moon I went over to staten is and to my old home to practise wing abouting before taking a bunt for ruled grouse and who leach in Penn-

sy vania, which I had planned, and them which I have

just returned with a good score. I practised on spu since it they and the brotherhood of mankind, it they had been keep within the day and the brotherhood of mankind, it they had been keep within the interior at Pa asing the property of the p

BBARP PRACTICE THIS.

A Criminal Suit Growing Out of the Brooklyn Columbian Celebration. An echo of the Brooklyn end of the Columbian celebration was heard in the Harlem Court yesterday when Ferdinand Frudenthal who had hopes of large profits, appeared against Samuel Schwartz, whom he accuses o swindling. Schwartz is 30 years old and lives at 427 East Eightieth street. Despite his youth he is a shrewd business man, and he and his father keep several stores where they sell hats and clothing. He was acquainted with Frudenthal, who is 25 years old and lives at 1,582 First avenue. Yesterday Schwartz heard that Frudenthal had a warrant for his arrest, and he went to the Harlem

Court and surrendered himself. Frudenthal says that Schwartz called upon him on Oct. 16 with a story of the money to be made by the sale of grand stand seats during the Brooklyn celebration.

"I have the privilege of half the stand; give me \$300 and go into partnership with me." said Schwartz. Frudenthal was easily induced to enter into the scheme, and handed Schwartz the money. Three days thereafter Schwartz called again. "Say, I have the promise of the privilege of the entire stand. There are 3,000 soats. Give me 8200 more and take equal shares in the entire stand. We can make a barrel of money." said Schwartz. But this time frudenthal did not hand over the cash. A lew days later Schwartz called again. "Ive been disappointed about those seats," said he, but I've got something nearly as good. I have the exclusive right to sell official programmes on the stand. I'll give you 6,000 bredrammes to sell, and I'll keep the other half. You can still make a good thing of it."

Frudenthal consented, and the eventful day when he was to realize on his investment found him with a force of peddlers ready to dispose of his stock of programmes and a beddling expert to superintend things. Schwartz was there also with a lot of himkers, each of whom displayed a big badge, when Frudenthal's men began to sell they were ordered to stop, because they did not wear badges. This was by order of Gen. Avery. Frudenthal's men began to sell they were ordered to stop, because they did not wear badges. This was by order of Gen. Avery. Frudenthal's men persisted and several were arrested.

Frudenthal sought out Schwartz for an explanation, and he says that he had to give up his watch to Schwartz before he could get away from him. He says that Schwartz would have had him arrested along with his poddlers if he had not brited him. Frudenthal alleges that Schwartz went to Gen. Avery and induced him to issue the badges, so as to prevent the complainant's men from dispessing of their programmes.

Schwartz says that Frudenthal simply did not live up to his part of the contract, lie was to pay him \$200 more, but did not do it. The watch he says, was security given in lieu of eash on a mutual agreement that they would not undersel each other.

Justice Meade head the accused in \$500 ball for examination on Nev. 10. said Schwartz. Frudenthal was easily induced to enter into the scheme, and handed Schwartz

MALONEY SITS IT WAS BLACKMAIL He Accuses Two Newark Men of Person-ning Officers and of Extortion.

Daniel Maloney of Parrow street, Orange, was in Newark yesterday to make a charge of blackmall against two men, whom he supposed were agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. One of the men was Special Detective Theodore Volz, who is an attaché of Justice Sommer's court. The other was Special Officer Glazer. Maloney's story was that he was driving a

team along Clinton avenue in Orange on Tuesday when he was overhauted by these men. who were driving in a buggy. They asked him how his horses were, and when he said they were all right, they flashed badges and said that they would see. Then they jumped out of the bugzy and made an examination. They found two small galled places upon the breast of one of the horses, and although a pad covered them, they fold Maloney that he was surject to a fine of \$50. Maloney says that Voir offered to settle the case on the spot for \$10, and that Voir remained with that team until Maloney was driven by Gozer to Maloney's mother's house, where the \$10 was obtained and turned over. When Maloney began to think about the matter he left that he had been swindled, and he went before Justice Davis of the Orange Police Courtand made a complaint. With Lawyer Charles Lighthips and Detective Couror of Orange he went to Newark and arranged for a conference with Col. F. S. Lilwards in Justice Bapp's office. Mr. Lighthips was about out of the buggy and made an examination. of terrings he went to Newark and arranged for a conference with Col. F. S. Edwards in Justice liangle office, Mr. Lightline was about to draw up a complaint the co, when he suddenly grew suspicious of Col. Edwards, who is the enernetic agent of the S. P. C. A. in Newark, and concluded that he would make the complaint before Justice Davis in Grange. Both Volz and Glazer were naturally delighted at the turn affairs had taken. Notither of these men has a backe of the S. P. C. A. and they were in no way connected with the society. Volz is now under half for an unprovoked assault upon a spectator at the Rossville Athletic Club grounds six weeks ago.

DENIED BY THE POLICIMEN

That They Unlawfully Detained an Injured Woman on the Llevated Statten. Policemen Higgins and Walker, who were on the City Hall station of the elevated road when that Higgins's opposition to the removal of Mrs. Wallace until a surgeon had seen her was withdrawn as soon as Mr. Wallace, who wished to take her home in a cab, announced that he was her busband. Both say that noth. ing was said about enforcing a rule of the road that injured persons must not be removed from the company's property without a surgi-

from the company's property without a surgi-cal examination.

There is no such rule, Cel. Hain says. If there were, it would be illegal to attempt to enforce it. If it were logal to attempt to en-force it the police would have no business to assist in the attempt. Accordingly, Superin-tendent layness is never gating the story that some of the witnesses of Thursday night's in-cident told, to the effect that these two policemen were avowedly trying to enforce such a

rule.
So far the evidence obtained is in favor of the policemen. Mr. Wallace says he has no complaint to make against them.

Mme. Hyacinthe Leyson, accompanied by

her son, has returned to New York from her journey in the West, where she received great attention from the different churches, in many of which she spoke. In Chicago, St. Paul, Minnearolls, and Kansas City she was invited to speak before the State and national ecclesiastical bodies has Lady Cavendish has been doing before the Angliean Church Congress in England, all of whom manifested profound interest in the evangelical and catholic work

interest in the evangelical and catholic work of Père Hyarinthe in France, which she represents. In Chicago she was invited to address the Women's Temperance Union and the Women's Auxiliary Loard of the World's Fair, of which she is a member of the Advisory Committee on Beligion and Missions.

In the half of the new library at Minneancilis a reception was offered her by the delegates of forty-seven different societies. One of the most remarkable events, however, is that of Mme. Loyson having teen invited to a reception given in that city by one of the leading llomanists to meet his Grace Archbishon Inland, with whom she had a very courteous interview in French.

Mme. Loyson will doubtless soon apoak in New York. She is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Estim-making Experiments Near Washe.

making experiments have been arranging a series of tests at Fort Myer, met a ross the recommendation of the state of the series of tests at Fort Myer, met a ross the recommendation of the series of tests at Fort Myer, met a ross the recommendation of the series of tests at Fort Myer, and the recommendation of the series of the recommendation of the series of the recommendation of the series of the recommendation of basic and a still not wind a son nothing was done until y so the son nothing was done until y son nothing was done until y son nothing was done until y so that it he sometimes was done until y so that it he is the son of the was son up for an y so that the arrivation that the arrivation that the arrivation that the remained and so the son of the son

AS GOOD AS HIS WORD.

Abraham Rurbank's Resolve When His Credit Wasn't Good for a Sack of Flour.

Tacona. Oct. 18.—George A. Burbank will leave to-morrow for littleded, Massa, on business contracted with the thrai settlement of his grandfather's estate, which is valued at \$3,410,000. Of this amount about \$210,000 goes to Mr. Burbank. His grandfather had twenty-one grand-hidren, to each of whom he boutcathed society. His will, written by himself, comprises fity-three legal cap pages and brovides that the interest on all of his estate should go to the town of Filts field, to be used in the crection of a memorial hospital and other public buildings. Just before death firebank expressed a desire to change his will in layor of his family. After spending \$5,0000 in lawyers fees the city of Pittsfield compromised with the heirs for \$200,000. At that time the heirs had spent \$125,000 in attempting to break the will.

Abraham furbank, the grandfather of Mr. Burrank of this city, made a deciaration at Pittsfield which he is his lifetime to carry out. In carrying it out be exhibited indominable pluck and energy. He was striving to support his young wife at lattsfield in 1855, when he heading business man of the place and a large property holder, refused to trust limitate the young man. He teld West of his Cost in tentions, of his lonesty and the like, and field refused to him, that he would yet own at Pittsfield is many stores as there were weeks in the year; that he would own and he as many thores as there were weeks in the year; From the Secrete Prost-Lastingencer, Pittisfield as many houses as there were dals in the year; that he would own and he as many stores as there were weeks in the year; that he would own as there were weeks in the year; that he would own as many blocks as there were menths in the year; that he would on as many blocks, farms, wood yards, and quarries as there were days in the week.

He had but a short time before come to little field from West Springfield, where he was been in 1813, with nothing but an old suit of rintes, a bandanna bandkerchief with a blouse being in it, and liftly cents in money. At 12 be indicatined the trade of a carpenter and solver, Before West died he had failed three times and at the time of his death he owed farries.

S48,030, which, in returning good for even he had advanced him in order to keep a rad over his head.

A lew years ago, after completing the Fibel Hall block at Pittsfield being then a man were 70 years of age. Mr. Borrbank told his grandson, George A. Borrbank told his grandson, George A. Borrbank told his task as he told donn C. West he would accomplish it. In three weeks he was dead.

Mr. Borrbank worked assiduously until the last building was completed. He may the Ethel Hall block up three stories, when own at the feel was hed in a few heads of injured, and in a few hears and hall men at work removing the dears, and hall no weeks he had the three stories when own in the weeks he had the three stories when own in the end of the million are whether he can be not injured.

things to k his guest to line which is said to have amused the pearing millionaire immensely. The excused his action by saying he emissed Mr. Burbank's autograph on the read Mr. register.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The event of the week was the election of Capt. George to Chichran of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, to be Major, vice Sanger, who resigned object a year age, by a vote of sixteen against cieven for the commit ing conditate Capt Charles Liscoup of Company E. The possibilities of the election have been the subject of much conjecture of late, the result laying been much indensit owing to the rersonal popularity of both candidates. The record made by during the recent strike at Buffale, and more parties, larly at Pire Island during the cholera scare, had much to do with turning the balance in his favor. He was always ready for duty, and prepared at all times to act in the interests of the Sinte according to his own judgment in the absence of specific orders from his superiors, proving himself possessed of the most neces

sary qualities of an officer.

Chapt Cochran comes of a military family which has
for years been Mentited with the Thirteenth Regiment. life father, a veteran of the regiment, was a Major during the war, serving on the staffs of Gens. Smith and Meserole. His uncles served on the Second Division staff under Gens Come and Duryes, and two of his brothers are at present Majors, one as surgeon of the Thirteenth and another as brigade inspector on den.
McLeer's staff. A peculiar incident of the election was
the veiling of Lieut. George Cochran Broome, a cousin
of the successful candidate. He was a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, but was elected to a Lieutenance in the Thirteenth recently. The official notice of his transfer had not reached the Twe ith Regiment head-quarters up to the time of the election in the Thirteenth, and by the officers of the Twelfth it was considered not a little strange that he should have been allowed to vote in the Thirteenth. Col. Austen is known to have influence with the authorities at State headquarters. and it is supposed that he procured some special dis pensation in Light. Broome's favor.

at Creedmoor, will be of special interest to the Twentysecond Regiment, in which a sharp competition has morning sees the contest narrowed down between Company E with sixty-seven marksmen, Company C qualitied members to go to the range, and in the heat of the race between Companies C and D for second place the standing of Company E may be changed, as that company has few men left who are expected to qualify.

For the coming season in the armory Capt. Burnton is preparing an elaborate programme, including team and class matches and individual competitions. Recent events having shown the necessity for revolver practice among officers, a revolver match is contem-plated, and a movement will probably be made to uduce the authorities to provide officers with an inproved weapon.

Col. Partridge of the Twenty-third Regiment, after an absence of about a week, has returned, and has re-sumed command. In Company 1, First sergeant F it. Perry has been elected Second Locatenant, Company Dis in an unfortunate state at present, owing to accedents which have befallen Capt, Shepherd and Lieut. Whitney, incapacitating both officers for duty.

The surgeons of the Second Brigade have tost passed a large number of applicants for membership in the ambulance corps, granting the right to wear the "First Aid to the Injured" badge to twenty three members of the Twenty-third, infrieen of the Thirteenth, six of the Forty-seventh, and three of the Third Pat-tery. The Fourteenth failed to present any men for examination but will not overlook this imputant branch of instruction hereafter, as two men have

scribed course. the construction of a fine pistol range at its headplanters in the Hall of Records in Brook yn, and will do see much time during the coming season to compellions

with small ortis.

One of the members of the spanish Portuguese Synk-gome in this city has dequasted there a document con-taining his pesigree since the time the deas were driven from Spani 400 Spare use. Namy of the Jero-here have geneausless records an heatile, but all of them are postgreashed be an heatile. land, with whom she had a very courtoous interview in French.

Mme, Lorsen will doubtless soon speak in New York. She is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Emis-making Experiments Near Washington.

Washington, Oct. 28.—For some time the gentlemen connected with the Agraciation of the Jewish indicator of the Jewish interview of the Jewish indicator of the State of the Jewish indicator of the State of the Jewish indicator of the State of the State of the Jewish indicator of the